

As you go through our twenty dollar line of suits the variety and value will make you realize why so. many men are buying them.

Knowing that this price appeals to the greatest number we've managed to put unusual goodness into these garments-not luck -just looking ahead and planning.

Blue Serge and fancy patterns for this week.

\$16.50

Edward Lonergan

Good Clothes and Furnishings 1227-1229 MAIN ST. Stratfield Hotel Bldg.

GEORGE'S BADMSPELL.

Washington Never Could Learn to Write Some Words Correctly. Whoever heard that the great George Washington never could learn to spell

You see, it happened this way. When George was quite a young boy he came across a copy of an English book called the "Young Man's Companion," written in a "plain and easy style," as the fittle stated, which taught one how to write letters, wills, deeds, to surver, to navigate to build houses, to make ink and cider, how to doctor the sick and how to conduct eneself in so claim to a German prize court for setciety, "all without the aid of a tutor."

Washington studied this book from cover to cover and from it acquired two qualities that clungto him-through life. His handwriting, easy, flowing and legible, was modeled from the engraved "copy" sheet, and certain forms of spelling were learned that he never

To the end of his life Washington wrote lie, lye; Har, lyar; celling, cieling; oil, oyl, and blue, blew, as in his boyhood he had learned to do from this old book. Struggle as he did in trying to spell as the others of his day did, he never could be sure of certain words.-St. Louis Republic.

Coming in Throngs.
"My wife is greatly disturbed." "She says the red ants are holding

To access the wicked and defends the retched is an honor.--Cicero.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

old home week to our pentry."-

Where Shell Bracelets Come From Though Dacca has lost its trade in fine muslins, it is still the chief center of the manufacture of the shell brace lets everywhere worn among the Hindus. These are cut by women, using a very primitive saw, from what is pop ularly known as the chank shell of the East Indian seas, and into the sunk portion of the design colored lac is melted. Except the rare specimens fetched as much as £70, chanks are not costly. But the shell is sacred to Vish-nu, and the bangles and anklets made from it are frequently left on the body at burial. Thus these sankha are not entirely subject to fluctuations of taste, and the demand for them remains steady.-London Chronicle.

in beight, and Sir H. W. Lucy says the great novelist were a seven and fiveeighths inch hat, beating Dickens and John Bright by a full half inch. Mr. Glirdstone's hat was of seven and three-eighths inch measurement-the field needed a full seven inch. The hat of Daniel O'Connell, however, would have beaten them all, measuring eight and one-half inches by ten inches.

"Baron, the banker Veitelsberger is in the parlor with a note for \$5,000." "But I haven't any money."

"Yes, sir. He says that then you must propose to his oldest daughter today. He's brought her too."-Munich Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Just His Luck. It may not rain every time a woman wears a new hat, but we never sit around in a soiled shirt and need a an old admonition, is approved shave that company doesn't come .-Detroit Free Press.

His Clutch. "How did be accumulate his for-Every dollar that came his way had a handle on it."-Judge.

There is nothing so easy but that it omes difficult when you do it with octance.-Terence.

Edward Lonergan FRYE CASE NOT FOR PRIZE COURT, SAYS NEW U. S. NOTE TO GERMANY

Renewal of Demands For Payment Is Made In Reply Forwarded by Secretary Lansing - Interpretation of Treaty At Issue and Submarines Enter Question.

Berlin Told That Destruction of U. S. Vessel By Blockader Was Unwarranted - Bound to Make Reparation Under Treaty Terms Is U. S. Claim.

Washington, June 29-Publication of the text of the American note sent to Germany on June 24 with regard to he case of the American four masted ship William P. Frye, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January, discloses the fact that the controversy has become one regarding the interpretation of the reaty of 1828 between the United

Indirectly, by virtue of certain claims made by the German govern-ment as to her right to sink neutral ressels carrying contraband, the cor-espondence also is coming to have a pearing on the issues involved in the ubmarine question.

states and Prussia.

The note, made public here yester-day shows the United States for the second time taking exception to the German pian of having the Frye case settled in a prize court. The United States renews its demand for the payment of indemnity, the amount of which it asserts should be agreed upon in direct negotiations between the

Against a Prize Court. It is made clear in the note that the United States will have nothing to do with any prize court proceedings which the German government may

nstitute in the Frye case.

The stand of the United States in The stand of the United States in this case rests wholly upon the provisions of the treaty of 1828, which as Germany herself admitted in the first exchange of notes on the subject, rendered her liable to pay an indemnity for the destruction of the Fryd.

Germany having been the first to invoke this treaty as still in force and applying to this issue, the State Department is trying hold her, to the ground she has taken. The issue is thus summed up by Seometary Lansing

thus summed up by Secretary Lansing in his latest note:

"The real question between the two Governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations, and that is not a question which the invisibility of a prize

The Submarine Question, Secretary Lansing also dissents most vigorously from claims put forward by Germany in the note to which his communication is a reply, to the effect that the treaty of 1828 gives either party the right to destroy a vessel belonging to the other party when carrying contraband, if it is not practicable to stop the contraband in any other way.

any other way.

This is the contention which has en regarded here as bearing up Germany's submarine operations. It is believed here that the German Government is seeking to have the prize court review the provisions of the treaty of 1828 in the hope of getting a court decision which will strengthen her position in regard to the destruction by submarines of neutral ships carrying contraband. Re-plying to this contention Mr. Lansing

"The Government of the United States cannot concur in this goneluion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not author-ize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumstances. sel in any circumstances. By its ex-press terms the treaty prohibits even the detention of a neutral vessel car-rying contraband if the master of the ssel is willing to surrender the con-

FRENCH MAIL BUSINESS CONTINUES TO BE HEAVY

Paris, June 29 .- War has had conrary effects on the postal service of and industry resulted in a great decrease in business correspondence, but this is more than compensated the increase in personal letters be en members of dispersed families and the soldiers and their relatives. In a single day the postal departent handled 14 million letters, 780 thousand registered letters and packages, 135 thousand newspapers and 57 thousand postal orders. The volume of matter has steadily increased since December

But the moratorium, the closing of a number of financial establishments and the suppression of discount has also turned a great flood of tion business to the postal depart-

Naturally, "dead letters" have also largely increased, partly through the impossibility of delivering the letters packages to their destination, but largely on account of defective ad-dresses. Between December 1914 and May 5th last eight and a half million letters and nearly sixty thousand packages were thrown into the refuse heap. "Among the letters that have gone to the "Dead Letter Office" during that time were found bank hills to the amount of \$60,000 francs of which the department has been able to return to its owners only

STEPNEY FOLKS USE HAIL TO MAKE ICE CREAM; IT WORKS

about 30,006.

"Make hay while the sun shines," Stepney, but the dwellers of that village have a new one; "Make ice cream while the hall falls." Residents of Bridgeport and surrounding towns were complaining Sunday of the severity of the storm but not so in Stepney. They blessed the hall that fell in their village. According to Stepneyites, the half fell very heavily in that town. Instead of bemoaning the loss to the crops, some of the younger generation scooped handfuls of the ice pel-lets, deposited them in the ice cream freezer and made ice cream.

TEXT OF NOTE ON FRYE CASE

Department of State. Washington, June 24, 1915. You are instructed to pre-sent the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Af-

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I duly communicated to my Government your note of the 7th inst. on the subject of the claim presented in my note of April 3 last on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye in conse-quence of her destruction by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In reply I am instructed by my Government to say that it has carefully considered the reasons given by the Imperial German Government for urging that this claim should be passed upon by the German prize courting the court instead of below settled by direct instead of being settled by direct diplomatic discussion between the two Governments, as propos ed by the Government of United States, and that it re-grets to find that it cannot conour in the conclusions reported by the Imperial German Govern-

As pointed out in my last note to you on this subject, dated April 30, the Government of the United States has considered that the only question under discussion was the method which should be adopted for ascertaining the amount of the indemnity be paid under an admitted liability, and it notes with sur-prise that in addition to this uestion the Imperial German Government now desires to raise some questions as to the meaning and effect of the treaty sti-pulations under which it has ad-mitted its liability.

If the Government of the United States correctly understands the position of the Imperial German Government as now presented, it is that the pro-visions of Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the Treaty of 1828, justified the commander of the Prinz Eitel Fried-rich in sinking the William P. Frye, although making the Imperial German Government liable for the damages suffered in con-sequence, and that inasmuch as the treaty provides no specific method for ascertaining the amount of indemnity to be paid, that question must be submitted to the German Prize Court for

The government of the United States, on the other hand, does not find in the treaty stipulations mentioned any justification for the sinking of the Frye, and does not consider that the German Prize Court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas.

You state in your note of the seventh instant, that article 13 of the above mentioned Treaty of party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain: it follows then that if it can not be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may be in the extreme case effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

Neutral Ships Immune The government of the United States cannot concur in this con clusion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumistances. By its express terms the treaty prohibits even the detention of a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the master of thee vssel is willing to surrender the contraband. Article 13 provides: "In the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the band nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voy-

In this case the admitted facts show that, pursuant to orders from the commander of the German cruiser, the master of the Frye unfiertook to throw overard the cargo of that vessel, but that before the work of delivering out the cargo was finished the vessel with the cargo was sunk by order of the German command-

For these reasons, even if it be

assumed, as your Excellency has done, that the cargo was contra band, your contention that the tified by the provisions of Article 13, does not seem to be well founded. The Government of the United States has not thought it essary in the discussion of this case to go into the question of the contraband or non-contraband character of the cargo. The Imperial German Government has admitted that this question makes no difference so far as its liability damages is concerned, and the result is the same so far as the justification for the sinking of the vessel is concerned. above, if we assume that the cargo was contraband, the master of the Frye should have been allowed to deliver it out, and the vessels should have been allowed to proceed on her voyage.

On the other hand, if we assume that the cargo was non-contraband, the destruction either of the cargo or the vessel could not be justified in the circumstances of this case under any accepted rule

of international law. Attention is also called to the provisions of Article 12 of the Treaty of 1785 between the United States and Prussia, which, like Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799, was continued in force by Article 12 of the Treaty of 1828. So far as the provisions of Article 12 of the Treaty of 1785 apply to the question under consideration, they

Treaty Terms Clear.

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free in-troourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, in so much that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other."

It seems clear to the government of the United States, therefore, that whether the cargo of the Frye is regarded as contraband or as non-contraband, the destruction of the vessel was, as stated in my previous communication on this subject, "a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and

For these reasons the govern-ment of the United States must with the contention which it understands is now made by the Imperial German government, that an American carying contraband may be de-stroyed without liability or accountability beyond the payment of such compensation for damages as may be fixed by a German prize court. The issue thus presented arises on a disputed interpretation of treaty provisions, the settlement of which requires direct diplomatic discussion be-tween the two governments and cannot properly be based upon the decision of the German prize court, which is in no way conclusive or binding upon the gov-

ernment of the United States. Moreover, even if no disputed questions of treaty interpretation was involved, the admission by the Imperial German government of its liability for damages for sinking the vessel would seem to make it unnecessary, so far as this claim is concerned, ask the Prize Court to decide whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, and whether and under what conditions the eproprty sunk was hable to confiscation," which, you state in your note dated June 7, are questions which should be decid-ed by the Prize Court. In so far as these questions relate to the cargo, they are cutside of the present discussion, because, as pointed out in my previous note to you on the subject dated April "the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo."

The real question between the vo governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of obligations, and that is not a tion which falls within the furisdiction of a Prize Court.

Not a Prize Court Case.

In my note on the subject, the government of the United States requested that "full reparation be made by the Imperial German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye." Reparation necessarily includes an demnity for the actual pecuniary loss sustained, and the government of the United States takes this opportunity to assure the Imperial German government that such an indemnity, if promptly paid, will be accepted as satisfactory reparation, but it does not rest with a Prize Court to determine what reparation should be made, or what reparation would be satisfactory to the government of the United States.

Your Excellency states in your note of June 7 that in the event the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance treaty requirements, the German Government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable Indemnity, but it is also necessary that the Government of the United States should be satisfied with the amount of the indemnity, and it would seem to be more appropriate and convenient that an arrangement for equitable indemnity should be agreed upon now, rather than later. The decision of the prize court, even on the question of the amount of in-Cemulty to be paid, would not be binding or conclusive on the

Government of the United States The Government of the United States also dissents from view expressed in your note that "there would be no foundation for a claim of the American Government unless the prize courts should not grant indem-nity in accordance with the

The claim presented by the American Government is for an indemnity for a violation of a treaty, in distinction from an indemnity in accordance with the treaty, and therefore is a matter for adjustment by direct di-plomatic discussion between the two governments, and is in no way dependent upon the action of a German prize court.

U. S. Opposes Delay For the reasons above stated the Government of the United States cannot recognize the propriety of submitting the claim presented by it on behalf of the vners and captain of the Frve the German prize court for

The Government of the United States is not concerned with any proceedings which the Imperial German Government may wish to take on 'other claims of neutral enemy interested parties which have not been presented by the Government of the United States, but which you state in your note of June 7, make prize court proceedings in this case indispensable, and it does not perceive the necessity for postpon-ing the settlement of the present claim pending the consideration of these to her claims by the

The Government of the United States, therefore suggests that the Imperial German Government reconsider the subject in the light of these considerations, and, because of the objections against resorting to the prize court, the Government of the United States renews its former sugestion that an effort be made to settle this claim by direct di-plomatic negotions.

BAKED CIGARS.

Before Smoking the English Dry Out

All Spirits and Nicotine. The English bake their cigars thoroughly in the oven until all of the moisture and nicotine are dried out. As is well known, they have the pick of the tobacco crop over there, and what they apply to the best of cigars might well be administered to those of inferior quality which are smoked in America.

Here is what every smoker should so: First, loosen the cigars in the box and let them stand on or near a stove or radiator until absolutely dry.

A moment before smoking wash the cigar in water on the outside and dampen well the wrapper. This may be done at the table by holding the cigar by the tip in a glass of drinking water, taking care not to wet the filler. | interest. off on the napkin. Water revives the leaf and restores its natural flavor.

What you have previously dried out in the oven is not water moisture. It Jessie Hounslea. is the bay rum and other spirits which are frequently sprinkled over the cigars after boxing to keep them looking fresh. Both the wholesaler and the retailer often sprinkle them again before showing them to customers. It is these spirits that impart such a strong odor to clothes in which cigars are carried. Drying and washing afterward will make for a better smoke, to say nothing of better health, in cases where very cheap spirits have been used on the cigars.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Placed End to End They Would Reach Halfway to the Moon.

The various governments of the world own together 880 cables, having a total length of 14,480 miles and containing 21,560 miles of conductors. The French government, which takes the lead as to length of cables, has 3,460 miles in fifty-four cables. As to number, the Norwegian government comes first, with 255 cables, having a total length of 248 miles. Finally, as to the length of conductors, the English government comes first, with 5,468 miles of conductors, divided among 115 cables, having a total length of 1,588 miles. Private companies to the number of twenty-eight own 288 cables, baying a length of 126,864 miles and

containing 127,632 miles of conductors. The French compenies, only two in number—the Compagnie Française du Telegraphe de Paris et New York and the Societé Francaise des Telegraphes Sous-Marins-have eighteen cables with a total length of 7,249 nautical miles. The most important of the private companies is the Eastern Telegraph company, which operates seventy-five cales, with a total length of 25,347 miles. The total number of cables in the world is 1,168, with a total length of 140,347 miles and 149,193 miles of conductors. This is not sufficient to reach to the moon, but would extend more than halfway there.—London Tit-Bits.

The Brahmans were the lawyers priests, professors, the sole instructed class, the sole authorities on taste morality, the sole depositaries of whatever stood in the piace of science. Everybody was to minister unto them, everybody to give way to them. The Brahman was above the law. He was 'not to be subjected to corporal punishment, must not be imprisoned or fined or exiled or reviled." In the law of the Vishnu it was written: "The Brahmans sustain the world. It is by the favor of the Brahmans that the gods reside in heaven." Under English russ and ideas the ancient caste has lost some of its prestige, but is still a forcible reminder of its fermer grandeur.-New York American.

An Early Legal Blunder. Dyeing, or, at any rate, the madder root used in it, was the subject of one of the oddest of England's legislative blunders. In the reign of George III. it was found necessary to regulate the trade in madder, and accordingly an act was passed for that purpose. Tests of its purity were ordained, and various regulations spread the length of was found that madder was not once mentioned by name in it. In fact, those called upon to administer it had no official knowledge of what the act was talking about.-London Telegraph.

India was the first country which turned iron into weapons. Persia borrowed the art from India. The Rigveda, which is the oldest record in the world, gives evidence of this. So do also the Astras and Sastras of the Dhanurneda, and during the early part of the Christian era the Indian blade was the most used throughout the eastern and western world. This art reached its greatest perfection in northern India, the Punjab, Nepaul, Rajputana, Gujarat and other provinces, where they still make beautiful arms.

Why He Was Shy. "Thought you were to have that second installment ready yesterday on VILLA BREVET MAJOR your car?" said the collector for the automobile concern.

"I did have it," was the reply, "but I was arrested for speeding, and the judge seemed to need the money more than you did."-Yonkers Statesman.

Harduppe - Why so despondent? of debt! Harduppe-Gee, that's nothing! I can't even get in .- Life.

Don't cork up your house like a

JUNE WEDDINGS

KIRSCHNER-THORPE.

Miss Eva Jeannette Thorpe, daugh er of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Porter Thorpe and Maxmilian Kirschner were united in marriage at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the pide's parents, 2869 Main street. Rev. Morgan Miller, of Stepney, formerly pastor of the Olivet Congregational church, officiated.

Miss Thorpe, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her cousin, Miss Jennie Way of South Norwalk. Benjamin Thorpe, brother of the bride, was best man and Fred Kirschner, brother of the groom, and Raiph Parlow of New London, were ushers.

The bride's costume was of white crepe meteor with trimmings of Chantilly lace. She were a cap of the lace and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet was of bride's roses. Miss Way wore pink crepe de chine and carried

The ceremony was performed be-neath a laurel arch to which a background of palms and roses had been formed. Roses predominated in the decorations of the home.

From 7 until 8 this evening a large number of Mr. and Mrs. Kirschner's friends have been bidden to the reception. Shortly after the reception of great value to those physician the bride and groom will leave on a wedding trip to Lake George, Albany, Saratoga Springs, and other places of Assisting at the reception Then wipe the tip end before sutting it will be four cousins of the bride, the Misses Vera Greenwood, Frances Kain, Agnes Greenwood and Louise Loth. The wedding march was played by Ernest Winterburn and Miss Loth.

FORD-FALVEY.

An unusually pretty wedding was solemnized at 6 o'clock this morning n St. Augustine's church when Rev. James B. Nihill united in marriage the remaining 110 being imple drugg Miss Minnie A. Falvey of 170 Milne sold under a fancy proprietary name street and Mr. Michael Ford of 114
Grand street. Miss Lillian Otis was maid of honor and John Ford, attendspecified, or remedies containing halfed his brother as groomsman. Miss Falvey wore a handsome gown of The cold analytical data stand in white net over white satin and a large startling contrast with th cextravawhite picture hat. Her bouquet was of bride's roses. Miss Otis was attired products. n a costume of pussy willow taffeta and a rose trimmed leghorn hat and carried an armful of pink Killarney

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Falvey of 170 Milne street, is an alumna of the Bridgeport High school, 1908, and of different foods when inspections war the City Normal school, 1910. She has first begun in 1896 compared with been one of the most popular younger that found in recent years. The sim-teachers of the High street school. She ple foods show an average increase has been "showered" a number of in purity from 53 to 30 per cent times since the announcement of the while the compound foods, such as

and a few intimate friends. Mr. and the consumer has full opportunity of Mrs. Ford left on the noon train for knowing just what he is purchase Niagara Falls and other points of in- ing.

heir numerous friends at the pretty ticut will be surprising to those wh new home which the groom has had built for his bride at \$53 French with the Station's work. To live street. The build is traveling in a suit trate, ground coffee has advanced for the builde is traveling in a suit trate.

POSTPONE COUNCIL MEETING ON ACCOUNT

ed as Independence Day, the meetheld on Tuesday evening July 6. This will probably be the only meeting all the forms of food adulteration of the council during July. The following public hearings are schedul-

ed for Tuesday night: Change of grades in connection with laying Warrenite on North avenue from Wood avenue to Dewey street, Park avenue and Noble aveer in Rose street from the end of the present sewer near Noble avenue easterly to Huntington road; petition of Lawrence Pace, et al., in McKinley avenue from Madison avenue to Windsor street; resolution of Alderman John H. Coughlin for sewer in Anson street from French street to Hawley avenue; construc tion of sewer in Park avenue from Laurel avenue to Wood avenue and petition of F. H. Hinderer, et al., for permission to extend over line (six foot line) in North Wash-lington avenue between Nos. 255 and 265 for a distance of 12 feet.

AMERICANS PROTEST BARBAROUS CUSTOM OF CHINESE NATION

Peking. May 29-American missionaries and others have again become prominent in Peking over a matter that promised seriously to afthe act to over sixty sections. But fect not only their work but the prin- doing. when it was finally passed into law it ciples for which they stood. The was found that madder was not once case was that of a Chinese admiral and two minor officers who were re- him. lieved from their positions because they refused to take an oath, accord- is providing work for many men ing to the new regulation of the gov- whose product is of inferior quality ernment, before the images in the But when the war orders stop, and Temple dedicated to certain war before the normal trade of peace time certain, American to the attention an idle day for the second rate ar of President Yuan Shi-kai, and it was tisan. These conditions are true not pointed out that this was by no means merely of workmen in the lines make the doctrine of religious liberty to ing war material, but in all lines of which the organizers of the Chinese mechanical employment.
Republic had pledged themselves. The argument in reply declared that the of any Chinese citizens, but the num- and learn the one perfect way of par ber of Christians being so compara- forming every motion.

The officers were subsequently reintians.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Laredo, Tex., June 29 .- Oliver Wiggins, 24 years old, a brevet major in the Villa army, was killed recently while leading his troops in the battle with a Carranza command near Icamole, according to information made public here to-day by his father E. J. Wiggins, Oliver Wiggins was Flubdub-Oh, I can't seem to get out a native Texan and had been active in the Villa revolution for nearly a

> The Lackawanna Steel Co., closed an order with French interest for 25,- NOW LYFORD BROTHERS BUT 000 tons of shrapnel steel

SIMPLE FOODS OF STATE IMPROVED UNDER INSPECTION

Compounds, While Slightly Better, Fail to Keep Pace With Plain Foodstuffs.

The State of Connecticut, and particularly the Agricultural Experimen Station at New Haven, has for man years done useful work in the exposure and repression of food adulters tion. The nineteenth report of the chemical laboratory of the Station just issued, gives in detail the wor of the past year.

The chief food products examined including 1541 samples, were biscult crackers, laxative foods, diabeti foods, wheat bran, butter, storag eggs, milk, temperance drinks and vinegar. Seventy-two new analysa of special diabetic foods are reported thus bringing up to date the Station's work on this important and much abused class of foods. The present report coupled with that of 1913 gives analyses of practically all of the dia betic foods sold in this country and i who wish to provide accurate distant for their diabetic patients. Among the drug products examine

377 in number, were bay rum, bella-donna plasters, blackberry brandy malt extract and 130 proprietar medicines. J The examination of thes proprietary medicines takes up ove half of the report and should pro of great value to the citizens of this state. The list includes many of the preparations most widely sold and ad vertised in Connecticut. The repor states that "possibly 20 of these ma be passed as possessing some merit. it-forming or other dangerous drugs gant claims made for many of these

A feature of the report of m interest is the summary given of the nineteen annual inspections made the Station. These have include wedding date and with Mr. Ford has received many beautiful and unusual syrups, soft drinks, flavoring extracts etc., show only a very slight increase etc., show only a very slight increase. gifts from their host of friends.

Mr. Ford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. from 27 to 34 per cent. Mr. Ford is the son of Mr. and are.

John Ford of 114 Grand street. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony which was attended by the improvement of the sound couple labeled at the present time, so that the present time, so that the present time, so that the present time.

The great change which has ta After August 1, they will welcome place in food conditions in Conne built for his bride at 800 break trate, ground coffee has account of blue ottoman silk with a leghorne purity from 9 to 100 per cent. cocon from 58 to 97, chocolate from 72 to 25 68 to 93, lard from 64 to 99, olive from 68 to 100 and spices from 65 to OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

So per cent: On the other hand carbonated beverages, fruit juices, soda water symups, jams, jellies, maple show but little improvement in purity

over early inspections * A very instructive list is given of which have been detected in Conne ticut, together with a list of those

forms still prevalent. The report is for free distribution to citizens of the state, and will be sent on request as long as the rathe limited edition permits. Those desir ing a copy should address Agricultur al Station, Drawer 1, New Haven,

THE LACK OF SKILLED LABOR.

A man connected with a concern now making war material remarked a few days ago, that it seemed almost impossible to get enough skilled work He found that there is a good deal of help that can be had. only a fraction of the applicants are men who can do a high grade of me-

In rush times almost any kind of

chanical adjustment.

an employe can get work. ferior product slips along. The inspector may see its defects. when customers are clamoring to delivery of orders, many faults all through that ought not to pass. In the dull times of the past fee years, inferior workmen have themselves left out of the shuffle, there was work for only a part of the force, the skilled man was kept at the bench, while the less efficient man was informed that there was nothing No complaint might be made The of the quality of his work. But somehow there was never anything

Just now the rush of war orders dedicated to certain war before the normal trade of peace times.

The matter was brought by is re-established, there will be many

The young mechanic should put some brains into his work. regulations were drafted with no idea should study the philosophy of meof transgressing the rights and beliefs chanical processes and physical forces tively small throughout the nation, no the time spent in discussing socialism special consideration had been given and baseba were spent in getting in formation about the best methods producing the desired mechanical restated, and were permitted to take sults, there would be more meat to oath in a form acceptable to Chris- the family table and more clothes to the kidlets. Also in every trade there are practical books of technica science that give good ideas. If they can not be had in a man's own town they can be borrowed at alight com from circulating libraries.

> The State Department is obtaining the release from the British army of many young Americans who the border and enlisted in Canada.

William J. Bryan paid a farewell visit to the State Department before Secretary Lansing and other officials

Custom \$16 Suit Sale Bust Side and West Food